The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. 23. CHICAGO, SUNDAY, MARCH 6, 1870.—WITH SUPPLEMENT. NUMBER 250.

WASHINGTON.

Further Debate on the Georgia Bill in the House.

Another Tilt Between Butler and Farnsworth.

The Tobacco Dealers and the Ways and Means Committee.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
WASHINGTON, March 5.

COTTON'S CASE.

The Cabal Committee to-day heard a report from two of its members, who went over to Philadelphia to examine Mr. Cotton, under the 11th section of the act. He testified that Cotton could not appear the day he was acquitted a resolution of censure was introduced, and that some days after in Cotton's absence, a resolution of censure was offered and passed him. The committee is satisfied that Cotton did nothing wrong.

THE GEORGIA CASES.

Whenever there was any statement in the case of Clements, of New York, and the evidence showed no one especially believed it would, that there is to come for action against this gentleman. General Butler declared there would be no inquiry in the case of Jordan, of Tennessee, and will be called Monday.

THE TOBACCO INTEREST.

The tobacco delegation have had a full hearing before the Revenue Committee and Ways and Means Committee, and this evening, left for home. They must now do more than all manner, come per pound, that go away satisfied. The tax on cigars is to be reduced still and cubes below twenty-four cents.

THE MOB, REVERE.

Senator Revere has received a large number of letters congratulating him on his admission to the Senate. The Legislature of the State had passed a series of resolutions censuring him, which he laid before the Senate by request. If Ben also asked him to urge the removal of all political disabilities from Irish people on Saturday, which he strongly supports.

HOUSE ADJOURNED.

The President sent a list till dressing the Secretary of War to place at the disposal of Bridges' Battery Association, Chicago, ten cannon, twelve-pounder guns of bronzite patterns now resting and also in the store at the Rock Island Arsenal, to the amount about a lot in Rose Hill Cemetery, Chicago. He has also signed a bill authorizing the construction of the Tennessee and Pacific Railroad from the present site for a Custom House at Nashville, and get a spur site which is not to cost any more than the present site is now.

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SOLDIERS' BOUNTY.

Persons discharged soldiers of the Regular Army during late, have started a movement to get a bounty equal to that of volunteers. A petition is circulating. They had a meeting last night, and adopted resolutions, and appointed a committee to lay their case before Congress.

THE EXTENSION AMENDMENT.

Arrangements are being made for a grand torchlight procession as soon as the President announces the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment, which he expects to do when Georgia and Texas are admitted.

FINANCIAL.

The Banking and Currency Committee had a long meeting to-day and talked over the Sherman-Chesney-bill which they are likely to report soon if the Senate will.

THE SANTO CASE.

The House Judiciary Committee are writing up a report on the impeachment case, so they have not decided that there is no cause for action against him. He has gone to Alabama to hold court.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Capitals Hall delivered a long speech to-day in favor of the Georgia bill, protesting against the Pro-tem, Vice President, Chief Justice Chase, and the Democratic members of Congress. He said 218 experiences in the guard. He claimed that the Republican party had been in power for 15 years, and in preparation of $15,000 for the Democratic party had been in power for 15 years, and in the interest of science, geography, and commerce. As to the Pacific Railroad, he said it was a success. He said the Democratic party had been in power for 15 years, and in the interest of science, geography, and commerce. As to the Pacific Railroad, he said it was a success. He said the Democratic party had been in power for 15 years, and in the interest of science, geography, and commerce. As to the Pacific Railroad, he said it was a success.

THE PENDING BILL.

Sherman declares had no interview with the Secretary of the Treasury, to-day relative to the Georgia bill. Sherman's amendments, allowing the election of Governor and Legislature, and the Constitution to be submitted to the people, will be adopted. Sherman's amendments, allowing the election of Governor and Legislature, and the Constitution to be submitted to the people, will be adopted.

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SUNDAY, MARCH 6, 1870.

TARIFF ITEMS.

In the Tariff bill now pending in Congress are the following items:

Coffee.....	free.
Cocoa.....	2c per pound.
Dandelion root.....	2c per pound.
Chicory.....	2c per pound.
Chestnuts.....	2c per pound.
Substitute of coffee.....	2c per pound.
Substitute of tea.....	2c per pound.

It will be seen that it is proposed to tax coffee four cents per pound, and the substitutes for coffee, whether raw, roasted, or ground, five cents. The American people are larger consumers of coffee than any other nation; but in addition to coffee they persist themselves to be swindled by purchasing ground chicory, dandelion root, and scorza, at the price of coffee. It is not extravagant to say that over half of what our people purchase as coffee is ground chicory, dandelion, or scorn. So extensive has this swindle become that some persons were importing these adulterations; and the producers of the native chicory, dandelion, and scorza went to Washington and had the domestic fraud protected against any competition from the foreign, by a tax greater than on pure coffee.

Some enterprising individual who owns a marsh in New Jersey, heard that chicory was imported in a small quantity for some medicinal compound, and forthwith he went to Washington and had the American fraud protected by a tax of 900 per cent!

Santonine is a foreign drug, obtained from the seeds and flower-heads of several species of artemesia. It is used as a vermifuge, or worm medicine. The American capital and energy that would be invested in infallible preparations for dropping children and expelling worms. Accordingly, Kelley and Schenck threw themselves into the breach, and, by imposing a tax of 99 per pound on santonine, secured to American industry the exclusive right to destroy American worms in American bowels on American soil.

Lactucarium is a very mild sedative, used in cases where opium in any of its forms would be injurious, and is a gentle remedy in allaying coughs in phthisic, or other affections of the throat. If it were allowed to be imported it might be used in preference to our American pectorals, troches, and worm patent recipes; it might also interfere with the various domestic remedies calling for donations to campaign, the Committee of Ways and Means, ever prompt to protect American labor from competition with that of the pauper labor of Europe, reported that hereafter, when any American afflicted with a cough shall seek to alleviate his suffering by using lactucarium, he shall pay a fine of about 400 per cent.

Sulphate of baryta is a mineral used to adulterate white cane-sugars, and cheat people when they have their tea and coffee ground. It is found in only one place in the United States, to wit, at Cheshire, Connecticut, but is abundant in Great Britain, where paupers are employed to dig it, and might possibly be imported. Now, the privilege of cheating the native American by imposing upon him, at the price of pure white lead, an article of paint which will rapidly scale off, ought to be confined to the native American industry of the *Cheshire Barytic*. Accordingly, we find a duty of ten dollars per ton imposed upon sulphate of baryta, to protect this Connecticut company. Of course the money they get for their baryta is kept in the country, and enables them to patronize the farmer extensively, to consume beef and potatoes liberally, and to make business brisk.

THE CASE OF FITZ-JOHN PORTER.

The recent action of the House by which Fitz-John Porter to be restored to his position in the army, and to relieve himself of the disgrace cast on him by the sentence of the court by which he was tried, has called forth a outside up statement from Major General John Pope. General Pope begins by giving the disposition of the forces under his command on the morning of August 29, 1862,—that being the day of the second battle of Bull Run. Two-thirds of the troops under his immediate command were drawn up in line of battle, facing west, and extending across the Warrenton pike, from near Ludley Springs on the north to Groveton on the south, confronting the rebel forces. Early that morning Porter was at Manassas Junction, southeast of the remainder of the army, with his large and disciplined corps, embracing all the regular regiments in the East, provided with artillery, and fresh and vigorous. At 9 a.m. order reached him from Pope to move forward to Gainesville, a point on the Warrenton turnpike, west and south of the position of the Union army. He marched up the Gainesville road until he was half reached a point whence a cross-road ran north to Ludley Springs, intersecting the Union line with the north of the Warrenton turnpike. Having got thus far by noon, he rested while General McDowell, who had marched behind him from Manassas, took this cross-road and joined the left of Pope's line. Porter remained motionless a few hours on the left of the field of battle, and within hearing distance, until 3 or 4 in the afternoon, when he wrote to McDowell that he had determined to withdraw to Manassas, since the enemy were in strong force on the Groveton road and seemed to have driven the Union forces back,—their firing having retired so that of the enemy advanced. Advancing masses of dust showed the enemy approaching in force. At half-past 7 Pope ordered Porter, for the second time, to open guns he had been impatiently listening, for about an hour on the enemy's right flank. Porter received at 8, two hours before the battle closed, but it only influenced him so far as to cause him to halt before he had returned to the Junction.

General Pope, after thus stating the circumstances connected with Porter's conduct on that day, goes on to criticise his course. It is his opinion that no honorable officer, believing, as Porter says he did, that that portion of the Union army nearest him was defeated and driven away, would therefore have retreated without firing a gun. Porter's reason for retreating was the strongest reason why he should not have done so. All honorable feelings should have urged him to succor his comrades, whom, however, he wrongly believed to have been defeated.

To Porter's second reason,—that he believed the enemy to be in heavy force in front of him, and coming in force,—he replies that if this had been the case, and his instructions merely general, he should have joined the main body of the army or pursued some similar course; but, having received the order to attack in front, it was his business to obey it. He had nothing to do with the motive influencing the General commanding. His duty was simply to obey the orders given him, and every dictate of honor, duty, and military law required him to do so.

General Pope then quotes from the reports of the rebel Generals Stuart, Longstreet, and Jackson to show that Porter was utterly mistaken in the idea that the enemy were in front of him in force, and that the Federal forces on his right were being driven back. Stuart's report to the effect that he advanced from Gainesville towards Manassas, when he met the enemy,—no prolongation of whose line of march would have passed through his position and struck Longstreet in flank. He waited his approach long enough to ascertain that there was at least an army corps, at the same time keeping detachments of cavalry dragging brush down the road from the direction of Gainesville, so as to raise a cloud of dust and deceive the enemy. Soon after Longstreet and Hill's three brigades and some artillery to help him hold his important position. That it will be seen that these troops, Porter's own all the troops that ever were in front of Porter. Longstreet reports the meeting of these troops to oppose Porter, and their withdrawal, upon his retreat, to the then

(Concluded on Fifth Page.)

THE WORLD OF AMUSEMENT.

Spring.

A Short Bacchic Essay.

Lent.

Reflections on the Season.

Amusements.

At Home and Abroad.

GOSSAMER, March 5.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

Have you stopped to think that Spring is here? As I write to you the air is full of floating gossamer, giving an alternate gleams of sunshine and droppings of rain—the former the shimmer of pearl and white, precisely as Pope wanted the wash of all the Thames. The ground is covered with freshfallen snow, which will disappear before night. The wind blows chillingly across the steel-like lake, filled with floating ice, and showing a few white boats on the horizon. The trees are also very dismal of snow in the air, the strangers from the near gang of the grand army of Winter, which seem to loiter about, pulling their white purse in contact with the muddy earth. And yet there are indications of Spring everywhere. Do we hear the snow, and in the frozen air there is a strange rustling. Millions of little germs are stirring, I guess it will be a very great year of germination. There is life in the dead grass of Nature, and, if you are a diligent observer, before night you will see the stone rolled away, and the great figure of the germ come out of once more into the open air. And in that time of resurrection you will observe your darling sleepy, life is stirring and active influence

SAFE

EXTINGUISHING FIRES.

Controversy Between the Boards of Police and Public Works.

Consideration of Various Projects for Extinguishing Fires in Chicago.

The Fire Department to Cost $2,000,000 Annually in Five Years.

Proposition to Build Four Great Water Towers at a Cost of $1,000,000.

Opinions of Commissioners, Etc.

The Board of Fire Commissioners and the Board of Public Works had a conference at the office of the latter, yesterday afternoon, to consider how the improvements in the water-works can best be used in extinguishing fires. All the members of both boards were present, with Mr. Chief Brush, City Engineer, and Mr. Williams, Fire Marshal, also in attendance.

RELEASE OF MR. BROWN.

Commissioner Brown said they understood that the Board of Police Works were about to improve and extend the water-works in the city. They looked at it from that one point of view, and were considering how it could affect the cost and efficiency of the Fire Department. If that department increased its cost as much in future as in the past, the annual revenue would soon be about a million dollars. If the new reservoirs to be built in the West Division were sufficiently high the head of water would have sufficient power to send fire streams over the tops of the highest buildings in the city. Such a system was in use in Peoria and other places. In Peoria it had been found necessary to have a fire-engine to force the water through the pipes. Would Mr. Chief Engineer Scott state what he thought of the matter?

CONSIDERATIONS SUGGESTED.

Mr. Chief Engineer Scott said the Fire Department would be very glad to have the Board of Public Works add to the number of hydrants now in use, but would not advocate it unless the expenditure of water over the hydrant holes of the city could be kept under control. He believed that the present system of water-works was a good one, and could be made better by competition, which would bring down the price of water. The Fire Department, he thought, could save money by the purchase of its own supplies, and would be willing to undertake the work of purchasing, if the Board of Public Works would furnish the money. The Fire Department would need a million dollars per annum for the next five years, and if the Board of Public Works would furnish that amount, they would have a sufficient supply.

OPINION OF THE CITY ENGINEER.

Mr. Chief Engineer Brown said he was in favor of a new system, which he could, in brief, explain as follows: There should be a number of reservoirs, the first of which should be built on the lake shore, at the foot of Chicago avenue, and the others at Clybourn, Chestnut, Chicago, Division, Oak, Clarkson, Sheffield, Lincoln, Wellington, Diversey, Belmont, Graceland, Lake View, Norwood, South Side, and Hyde Park. Each reservoir should be built on the highest ground in the locality in which it was to be placed, and should be of sufficient capacity to carry safely up to the top of the highest building in the locality. Each reservoir should be connected with the lake by a tunnel, and with the other reservoirs by a system of pipes. The pipes should be laid in the streets, and should be connected with the hydrants. The water should be kept constantly flowing through the pipes, and should be pumped into the reservoirs by steam-engines. The cost of the reservoirs would be about $100,000 each, and the cost of the pipes would be about $1,000,000. The annual expenditure of water over the hydrant holes of the city would be about $500,000. The cost of the fire service would be about $1,000,000 per annum. The total annual cost of the system would be about $2,500,000. The annual revenue would be about $3,000,000. The system would be self-sustaining, and would pay for itself in ten years. The fire service would be much improved, and the insurance companies would be able to reduce their rates of insurance. The system would be a great benefit to the city, and would be a credit to the age. Tower, Ives & Co. had submitted a plan for a system of water-works, which, in many respects, was similar to the one he had described. He would be glad to have the Board of Public Works adopt the plan proposed by Tower, Ives & Co. Peoria and other places had adopted the system, and it was perfectly successful. He would be glad to have the Board of Public Works adopt it.

Mr. HASKELL said he was entirely in favor of the system, and hoped it would be carried out. Carried.

Mr. HASKELL also offered a resolution requesting the Committee on Fire Department to report to the Board of Aldermen a proposition for the purchase of the property of the Chicago Fire-Alarm Telegraph Company, and also a proposition for the purchase of the property of the Holly Water-Works Company, and also a proposition for the purchase of the property of the Chicago Gas-Light and Coke Company, and also a proposition for the purchase of the property of the Union Gas-Light and Coke Company, and also a proposition for the purchase of the property of the Consumers' Gas-Light and Coke Company, and also a proposition for the purchase of the property of the Equitable Gas-Light and Fuel Company, and also a proposition for the purchase of the property of the Citizens' Gas-Light Company, and also a proposition for the purchase of the property of the Lincoln Gas-Light and Coke Company, and also a proposition for the purchase of the property of the Northwestern

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—BY H. KERLEE, REAL ESTATE AGENT, 120 Dearborn-st.

[Dense real estate listings continue]

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—BY HUBBARD & JACKSON, REAL ESTATE AGENTS, 94 Dearborn-st.

[Dense real estate listings continue]

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FOR SALE—BY ARNOLL & SEDGWICK, REAL ESTATE AGENTS, 120 Dearborn-st.

[Dense real estate listings continue]

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COUNTRY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—IN TROUTDALE, MCHENRY CO., ILL., 40 miles from Chicago, on the Northwestern Railroad, 40 acres of land, with a good house, barn, and other buildings, and a fine young orchard. Price, $1,200. Apply to THOMPSON, BRO. & CO., Room 7 Marsh's Building, 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—FRUIT FARM, AT A SACRIFICE. 10 acres of land, 2 miles from Evanston, on the Northwestern Railroad, with a good house, barn, and other buildings, and a fine young orchard. Will take a good horse, farm or city property in exchange. Apply to THOMPSON, BRO. & CO., Room 7 Marsh's Building, 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—THE MOST DESIRABLE PLANTATION of the kind that Polk County, Texas, can produce. 1,280 acres of land, 1,000 acres of which are under fence, and 300 acres in cultivation; 1,000 acres of timber land, and 280 acres of prairie land; 2 good houses, 2 good barns, and other buildings; 2 good orchards, and 2 good wells of water on the place. Will be sold on reasonable terms. Apply to GEORGE C. GRAHAM & CO., 120 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—IN TROUTDALE, MCHENRY CO., ILL., 40 miles from Chicago, on the Northwestern Railroad, 40 acres of land, with a good house, barn, and other buildings, and a fine young orchard. Price, $1,200. Apply to THOMPSON, BRO. & CO., Room 7 Marsh's Building, 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—IN WAUKEGAN, LAKE CO., ILL., 40 miles from Chicago, on the Northwestern Railroad, 40 acres of land, with a good house, barn, and other buildings, and a fine young orchard. Price, $1,200. Apply to THOMPSON, BRO. & CO., Room 7 Marsh's Building, 167 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO RENT

WANTED—TO RENT—A COTTAGE WITH A few acres of land. Address, stating terms, A. B., Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—IN FIRST-CLASS LOCATION, a dwelling house. Would buy furniture if suitable. Address, stating terms, etc., A. B. C., Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ANY NUMBER OF DESIRable and medium sized houses to supply the demand of our customers. GEO. C. GRAHAM & CO., REAL ESTATE AGENCY, 120 Dearborn-st., Room 12.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE of four rooms, conveniently but inexpensively furnished, for housekeeping. Rent must be reasonable. Prefer a small family. Apply at once at 167 Dearborn-st., Room 7.

WANTED—TO RENT—BETWEEN THIS AND May 1, a furnished house of 8 or 9 rooms, in a good locality. Address, stating terms, A. B. C., Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—OR OR BEFORE MAY 1, a house of 8 rooms, with modern conveniences, in the North Division. Address, stating terms, A. B. C., Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, A COTtage of 4 rooms, with water and sewerage, in a good locality, by a responsible tenant. Address, stating terms, etc., A. B. C., Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A COMFORTABLE cottage, with modern conveniences, by a small family. Address, stating terms, etc., A. B. C., Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FOR FAMILY OF TWO, a cottage of 4 rooms, in a healthy neighborhood. Address Cottage Home, box 2,

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A SINGLE GENtleman, a furnished room, with board, in a private family, on the North Side. Address, giving location and terms, A. B. C., Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A MEDIUM SIZED house, with modern conveniences, on the North Side. Address, giving terms, A. B. C., Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A MEDIUM SIZED house, with modern conveniences, on the West Side. Address, with location, A. B. C., Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A CASEFUL RESponsible family, without children, a moderate sized house, containing from eight to ten rooms, located in a good neighborhood, on the North Side. Address Adams and Lasalle, Postoffice.

WANTED—TO RENT—A COTTAGE OF 6 OR 7 rooms, on South side, between Sixteenth and Thirty-first-sts. Address, stating terms, etc., A. B. C., Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A RESPONSIBLE party, a house of 8 or 9 rooms, with modern conveniences, on the North Side. Address, stating terms, A. B. C., Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE of 8 or 9 rooms, on the North Side. Address, stating terms, A. B. C., Tribune office.

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PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—INFORMATION WANTED OF THE whereabouts of Mrs. Mary Ann Hall, who left home, this morning in a cab for the depot, for Chicago, and has not been heard from since. She is about 40 years old, 5 feet 4 inches high, dark hair, and dark eyes, and has a scar on her left cheek. She had on when she left home a dark brown dress, with a small figure in it, and a dark brown shawl. Any information concerning her will be thankfully received by her husband, ELIZABETH GWINNE, Dundee, Kane County, Ill.

PERSONAL—A WIDOW WISHING TO FORM THE acquaintance of a gentleman of means, with a view to matrimony, willing or preferred. Address M 73, Tribune.

PERSONAL—A WIDOW AND SINGLE LADY desire a correspondence with gentlemen of respectability and means, with a view to matrimony. Only those who can bear the strictest investigation need address. Address Mrs. D. EVANS and Miss. FOSTER, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—JAY: REQUESTED ANONYMOUS. Am desirous to know to whom I am indebted. Will be glad to pay it. Only fair dealing desired. Address, for 3 days, Tribune office, and address your Red Raver and Spitzer.

PERSONAL—OPERA HOUSE, FRIDAY, 11TH. Will be there, and will be glad to see you. Please call on or send address to Miss. FOSTER, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—COATSWORTH FROM IN MADIson. Friday. Please write papers to C. Tribune office.

PERSONAL—LOUIS DUNAY CALL AND SEE Dr. Ingersoll, 78 Clark-st., corner of Madison. Dr. GEORGE SCHUYLER.

PERSONAL—IF MISS EMMA SAWYER, FORMerly of Bedford, N. H., is in Chicago, she will confer a favor by calling at 167 Dearborn-st., Room 7.

PERSONAL—IF JAMES MCF. WILL CALL AT Post-office-st. he will find letter there for him from Cincinnati.

PERSONAL—HATTIE, WHERE CAN A LETter reach you? Address H. T., Tribune office.

PERSONAL—CROSBY: THE PARTY WITH whom you left Chicago on the 3d inst. desires to see you at the door of Bryant-room Gallery on Lasalle-st., between Randolph and Lake-sts., at 12 o'clock, appointment. H. T., Tribune office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A WINE BOX AT THE OPERA HOUSE, Saturday. Finder will please return to 167 Dearborn-st., Room 7.

LOST—FRIDAY P. M., SMALL GOLD watch-key. The finder will be rewarded by leaving the same at 167 Dearborn-st., Room 7.

LOST—BETWEEN MADISON AND NORTH-st., Clark-st., the upper part of a garnet breastpin. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at 167 North Clark-st., Room 7.

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LOST—ON THE 4TH INST., BETWEEN THE Tremont House and Randolph-st., a small GOLD PENCIL-CASE. Finder will please return to 167 Dearborn-st., Room 7.

FOUND—A BUFFALO ROBE, ON SOUTH Clark-st. Owner can have the same by paying for this advertisement, at 31 North Clark-st.

FOUND—ON THE 1ST MARCH, A RED COW and calf. The owner will please call on Carl Hoyer, 167 Dearborn-st.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

MADAME GOFF'S, THE GREATEST OF LIVing Clairvoyants, 167 Dearborn-st., Room 7.

MADAM NATHANIEL AND DR. MATHEW WILL tell you your past, present, and future action, and advise you in all affairs of life. Ladies and gentlemen, 25 cents. 167 Dearborn-st., Room 7.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—ST. CLOUD, 3 AND 5, REAL ESTATE Agents, 94 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—A HOUSE OF 8 ROOMS, WITH bath-room, hot and cold water, and all modern conveniences, on Lasalle-st., between Twelfth and Thirteenth-sts. Apply to THOMPSON, BRO. & CO., Room 7 Marsh's Building, 167

LONDON.

Parliamentary Sketches.

Lord Palmerston—Mr. Bright—Lord Stanley—Professor Fawcett—Mr. White—Disraeli—Sir Stafford Northcote—Lord John Manners, and Others.

Mr. Gladstone.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, Feb. 14.

The House of Commons has got into the swing of Parliamentary life. When the members are first back, they are not unlike schoolboys returned from their holidays—inclined to a spree or less row, and an air of restlessness characterizes all they do. Last week I could not tell you much in the difficulty of where to begin in playing the part of listeners. There are various ways of marking the House when a member is speaking. Some that I know who hate the Premier—the appointed Liberals, whose bad temper exceeds their contentedness—keep their soulless, and who remain out of office while inferior men are put in—these gentlemen take a sharp pleasure in marring the channeled jest when the Premier's oratory is telling the most. They suddenly rise as though they "had had enough of it," and smiling in they send, "Its just over hear such stuff!" They take up their hats and with as much bustle as they can cause, send bitumen down the floor. Others, of course, are "on the ground and any sound on the lips of their toes as if heaven or earth depended on it. Others again become restless, and, opening the door, as some one else does, and bringing in the heavy tread of the corridor, they pass out, and leave quietly on, whatever having the heart to do it. There are barely sufficient listeners to raise a cheer. However, they are the right parts of the House that are indolent, Mr. Gladstone had kept the House together, and a considerable number of the Irish members would have left their seats when Mr. Disraeli, who, without having the heart to do it. There are barely sufficient listeners to raise a cheer. However, they are the right parts of the House that are indolent.

The Tribune.

SUNDAY, MARCH 6, 1870.

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

Victor Emanuel, the dramatist, is a candidate for one of the vacant seats in the French Academy.

Two important decisions have recently been pronounced by the new Ministry into power, by the first, leave is given to French residents to wear the uniform of the National Guard. By the second decision, that the Chassepot rifle shall in future replace intact and without modification the needle gun with which the troops are now armed.

The Vatican Council, after embodied over many sessions, has been closed to-day with great ceremony.

At the Constantinople Exposition, the Sultan's banner was awarded to the Director and Inspector of Prisons, for sanitary measures put in force during the Wurtzburg disease.

Baron Achille Richard, Chief of Engineers and H. Jules Richards, Secretary General of the Prefect of Nice, for a road on the frontier of Piedmont, and Count Scarampi received a gold medal and two additional medals for the skillful laying out of a new cemetery.

Wine trade in southern Europe have lately been tested by the great interest taken in Limousin Bismarck and the shipment, with dromedaries, of the wounds received by six men in a duel, thirty-four sewings; the surgeon demanded 700 francs. The court will be asked by the law courts.

In the Legislative Body Mr. Eslanoulin questioned Cresswell's grant.

Gambetta. Yes; he named Charles I. to be beheaded.

Intrusion. That was not his real name.

Gambetta. Not his name, for without it England would not be free to-day.

The debate does not appear in the official report.

An employe of the Paris Observatory, speaking of the astronomer Leverrier's suspension and his ef rage, said:

Sir! If he thought the Great Bear existed from him to question, the Great Bear would have to renew his position.

The Superior of an orphan asylum in Turin was presented at 1,000 francs recently. A rascal, who the Legislature of Italy to the Pope, who, after a glance at its contents, told the Superior that the Archbishop, as it related to a question in which the Pope was personally interested, he should be sent to the Commission de Propaganda.

On the 24th ult., two Bishops made such very overzealous speeches that the Fathers kept in room, and several of the Cardinals indulged in a quiet game of cards. Yet, Austria is the only Power that cried out!

Who is who on the Ambassador of France, and Napoleon III., must remain in my favor. That is understood between us."

The Austrian Prime Minister, Baron Beust, in a recent speech, said: "Austria never turn aside from a path they have marked out for the people, even when they are convinced that they will lead to a goal not to their liking. Yet, Austria in these latter days, changes her course as often as she can."

Among the guests at a ball recently given by M. Chevreuse, the new Prefect of Paris, was his cousin, the Countess de Montijo, dressed entirely in white. It had cost her entirely white. It had cost her entirely white. It had cost her entirely